

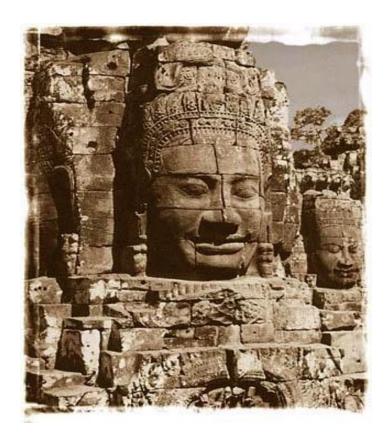
## **Force Health Protection Brief**



Cambodia











# SERVICE SUPPLIES OF PLEET

#### Cambodia

Historical diseases present in area: Japanese Encephalitis (JE), Malaria (*Plasmodium falciparum*), Tuberculosis (TB), diarrheal diseases, Dengue Fever, Typhoid, and Avian Influenza H5N1.

**Recent Disease Reports:** Travelers' Diarrhea, JE, Malaria (mefloquine resistance), HIV, Dengue Fever, and Measles.

**Force Health Protection Requirements**: Up-to-date immunizations, anti-malarial protocols, JE vaccination required for RON personnel, day and night time insect precautions, Pre/Post Deployment PPD if staying more than 1 month, and use approved food and water sources.

**Medical infrastructure:** Hospitals are not equivalent to Western standards. For severe illness or injuries utilize Commander 7th Fleet Annex "Q" requirements for medical treatment.

**Environmental Hazards:** Avoid congested areas due to TB.

**Assessment: Moderate health risk to operational forces.** 



# Required Health Measures



- Immunizations
- Malaria chemoprophylaxis\*
- Mosquito & insect bite prevention
- Pre-mission health assessment
  - Include pre- and post-visit Tuberculin Skin Test (TST) if staying more than one month
- Obtain personal medication



# Required Immunizations



- Start vaccinations early to accommodate vaccines that require several doses within a series
- Mission-specific:
  - Hepatitis B\*/\*\*
  - Typhoid
  - JapaneseEncephalitis\*\*
  - Rabies\*\*

- Routine:
  - Tetanus/diphtheria
  - Measles (MMR)
  - Polio
  - Varicella (chicken pox)
  - H1N1 Influenza
  - Seasonal Influenza
  - Hepatitis A

<sup>\*</sup> Required for health care providers

<sup>\*\*</sup> For high risk groups only – obtain specific guidance





## **Cambodia Entry Requirements**

- Although yellow fever is not a disease risk in Cambodia, the government requires travelers arriving from countries where Yellow Fever is present (see guidance for countries in Africa, Central and South America) to present proof of yellow fever vaccination.
- Example of Yellow Fever card.

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## POINTS OF CONTACT

- International SOS/TRICARE Operations Coordinator
  - Tel: +65-6338-9277 (Singapore)
  - Email: <u>tricarelon@internationalsos.com</u>
- TRICARE Area Office Pacific
  - COMM: 011-81-6117-43-2036
  - Email: james.marron@med.navy.mil
  - Website: <u>www.tricare.mil/contactus/</u>
- United States Naval Forces Seventh Fleet Surgeon Liaison Officer
  - COMM: 808-653-2121
  - DSN: 315-453-2121
  - Email: <u>leticia.macias@c7f.navy.mil</u>











**Food stands** 

Fruits & veggies (unless peeled/cooked)

Raw meat or fish

**Drinking water other than bottled** 

Local lakes/ponds











## **Personal Hygiene**

Frequency: 5 times/day

## **Timing:**

**BEFORE** eating

**BEFORE** smoking

**AFTER bathroom** 







## **Avoiding Insect Bites**

- Cover up
  - Long sleeves/pants
- Insect repellent
  - Permethrin
  - DEET
- Sleeping
  - Keep bugs OUT
  - Bed nets, window screens





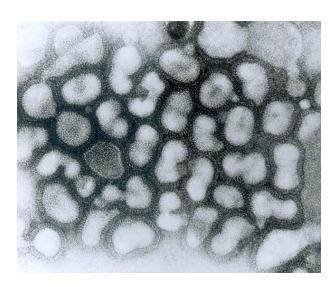




## **Avian Influenza**

- Causative Agent: Type "A" strains of influenza (flu) virus.
- Transmission: Contact with sick/dead poultry or contaminated surfaces.
- Common Symptoms: Fever, cough, sore throat, muscle aches, pneumonia, severe respiratory diseases, and other life-threatening complications.
- **Treatment:** Prescription antivirals (i.e., Tamilflu) should be effective for avian flu.
- Prevention: Wash hands before and after handling raw poultry and eggs, and cook poultry to 165 F.







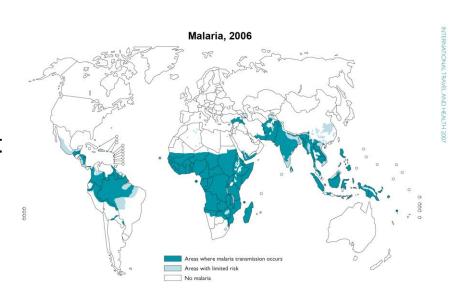


## **Malaria**

- Agent parasite, infects the blood cells.
- Transmission bite of an infected female mosquito.
- Signs/Symptoms Cycles of chills, fever, sweating, vomiting and yellowing (jaundice) of the skin/eyes.
- Prevention Insect skin repellent (DEET), antimalarial medications, permethrin treated bed nets/clothing and use of insecticides.











## Dengue and Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever

- Causative Agent: Virus (Flavivirus).
- Transmission: Bites of Aedes mosquitoes which are day biters.
- Symptoms: Fever, severe headache, backache, joint pains, nausea, vomiting, eye pain and rash.
- Treatment: Symptomatic treatment.
- Prevention: No vaccine available.
  Use insect skin repellent (DEET),
  permethrin treated bed nets/clothing,
  and use insecticides.







# **Vector-borne Disease:** Countermeasures



## **INSECT REPELLENTS FOR SKIN AND CLOTHING**

#### **DEET lotion**



NSN 6840-01-284-3982



Apply a thin coat to EXPOSED skin

One application lasts up to 12 hours

#### **Permethrin**

- •Individual Dynamic **Absorption Kit (IDA)**
- Treatment lasts for for over 50 launderings



#### NSN 6840-01-345-0237

- Aerosol spray can
- Treatment lasts through 5-6 washes

#### NSN 6840-01-278-1336

## PERSONAL PROTECTIVE **MEASURES**



YOU NEED TO KNOW... Dry cleaning removes permethrin from the uniform





## Travelers' Diarrhea



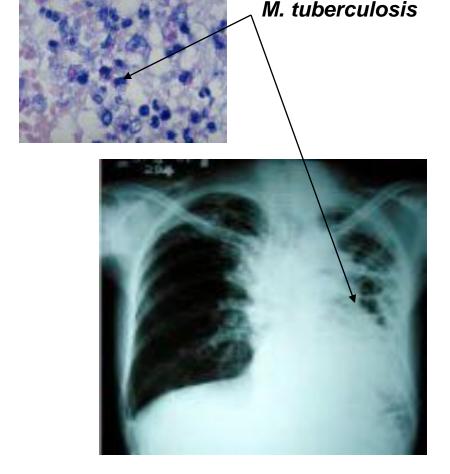
- **Transmission:** Various; tainted food and water, poor sanitation.
- Signs/Symptoms: Abdominal cramping/pain, fever, and loose watery stools lasting 3-4 days.
- Prevention: Avoid local water, no raw or undercooked food, peel all fruits/veggies, avoid street vendors, and wash hands with soap prior to eating.
- Treatment: Antibiotics for bacterial infection (see health care provider) and Imodium AD (Loperamide). Do not take Imodium if you have blood in your stool.





## **Tuberculosis (TB)**

- Causative Agent: Bacteria (Mycobacterium tuberculosis).
- Transmission: Airborne droplet via respiration.
- **Symptoms:** Cough, fatigue, night sweats, fever and rapid heart rate.
- Treatment: Antibiotics (some strains resistant to multiple drugs) and respiratory isolation.
- Prevention: No vaccine available. Avoid contact with persons with active TB, congested areas, and receive annual screening (PPD).







## **Sexually Transmitted Disease**

HIGH RISK FOR STDs - Hepatitis B, HIV, etc.

## **FHP Requirements**

- Avoid sexual contact.
- Use latex condoms if sexually active.
- Use Condom Sense!



\*STD diseases can be transmitted by tattoo needles.





## **Local Animals**

- Many countries have NO rabies control programs!
- Do not feed or attempt to touch animals.
- Report bites immediately.
- No mascots!

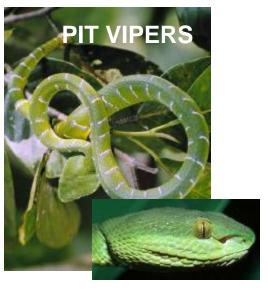




# **VENOMOUS SNAKES**







#### COBRAS/KRAITS/CORAL SNAKES

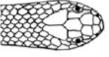


Short fangs fixed in erect position in front of mouth



Round eye pupils.





Head small and not distinct from the body.

#### **PIT VIPERS**



Long, hinged fangs that tuck into roof of mouth when not in use.



Vertically elliptical eye pupils; pit vipers with heat sensing organ between eye and nostril.



Broad triangular head very distinct from narrow neck.









## **HAZARDOUS PLANTS**



- Plant resins cause skin irritation
- Poisonous roots, stems, leaves, and fruit
- Weeds and stinging nettles
- Thorny shrubs and trees

#### **Poisonous Plants**



Mucuna pruritum

**Systemic Poison** 





**Thorny Plant** 

Irritation

**Punctures and Abrasions** 

#### COUNTERMEASURES

- Avoid touching unfamiliar plants
- Use clothing as protective barrier
- Rinse skin promptly after exposure
- Wash clothing after contact
- Never eat any part of unfamiliar plant



# **Questions?**



- Please contact your local health care provider
- Navy Environmental and Preventive Medicine Unit No. 6
   Duty Phone: 808-471-0237
   nepmu6admin@med.navy.mil
- Navy Environmental and Preventive Medicine Unit No. 5
   Duty Phone: 619-556-7070
   nepmu5@med.navy.mil